

## The Bamberg Herald

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1891.

Published every Thursday in the Herald building, on Main street, in the live and growing City of Bamberg, being issued from a printing office which is equipped with Mergenthaler Linotype machine, Babcock cylinder press, folder, two jobbers a fine Miehle cylinder press, all run by electric power with other material and machinery in keeping, the whole equipment representing an investment of \$10,000 and upwards.

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Advertisements—\$1.00 per inch for first insertion, subsequent insertions 50 cents at the rates allowed by law. Local reading notices 5 cents a line each insertion. Wants and other advertisements under special head, 1 cent a word each insertion. Liberal contracts made for three, six and twelve months. Write for rates. Obituaries, tributes of respect, resolutions, cards of thanks, and all notices of a personal or political character are charged for as regular advertising. Contracts for advertising not subject to cancellation after first insertion.

Communications—We are always glad to publish news letters or those pertaining to matters of public interest. We require the name and address of the writer in every case. No article which is defamatory or offensively personal can find place in our columns at any price, and we are not responsible for the opinions expressed in any communication.

Thursday, June 1, 1916.

The Barnwell Sentinel requires nearly a column to tell about "Our Duty in Mexico." Speaking for yours truly, it requires but a few words to tell it. We haven't got any duty in Mexico at present.

A week or two ago the sheriff of Aiken county captured an automobile loaded with blind tiger liquor. The liquor was confiscated and the automobile was confiscated as well. The machine was later sold at auction to the highest bidder and the proceeds of the sale turned in to the county treasury. A few days later the authorities of the town of Easley did likewise, confiscating illicit whiskey and the automobile carrying it. It strikes us that if this course were pursued all over the State, it will go a long way toward enforcing the prohibition law. It is a notable fact, too, that in the Easley case the machine did not belong to the same party as the whiskey. If it be known that to transport whiskey, for either oneself or someone else, will entail loss of the team or machine if caught, people will hesitate a good while before bothering with it—especially for somebody else.

Friend, paper is worth real money—advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent. since the first of the year. If you owe for your paper, you had better renew at once. It is simply out of the question for us to continue sending The Herald week after week when the subscription is out. We have had to cut off a large number of subscribers since the first of the year. Now that we have our subscription list up to date, we intend to keep it so. We have found out by hard experience that it is no use to try to send papers out on credit; and we do ourselves an injustice by doing so. We now have several hundred dollars due us on subscriptions sent on by special request during the first year of the war. We had to cut off of our lists more than half of the number we so favored. We hope our friends will see why we cannot send papers on credit. So, if your subscription has expired, please renew promptly, if you do not want to miss any copies of the best paper in South Carolina.

## Betwixt and Between.

Mrs. Philip Snowden, the English peace propagandist, was talking at a tea on her recent visit to New York, about the war, relates the Washington Star.

"Our Scottish soldiers," said Mrs. Snowden, "who were sent to France in the beginning of the war, attracted so much attention on account of their national costumes that for a time their lives were made miserable for them. The short kilted skirt of gay plaid reaching only to the bare knees of the Scottish regiments made a sensation among the French who saw this old costume for the first time."

Mrs. Snowden smiled.

"There is a story apropos," she said.

"A certain very pretty and very smart French countess had allowed herself to be persuaded by her Rue de la Paix dressmaker to have one of the extremely short skirts of the 1916 fashion made for her new walking suit. Putting it on fearfully one morning for her husband's inspection, she said nervously:

"How do you like my skirt, dearie?"

"The count answered good-naturedly enough:

"Well, my pet, I suppose it's all right; but isn't a bit too long for a kilt?"

## WILD GARDENS.

Suggestions From Nature Worth Considering.

In the cleared lands there were abundant daisies; the admirably intricate and formal wild carrot; goldenrod of a dozen varieties; purple aster, many varieties of lavender aster; and the tiny white-flowered Michaelmas daisy, like a flurry of snow flakes in summer, writes John Corbin, in Scribner. In the rocky underwoods grew masses of wild azalea and of mountain laurel, and on the woodland border clumps of hazel and elderberry. In the high pastures brakes of sumac, the velvet-green, formal leaves overspun in midsummer with a mesh of deep-crimson cones—the whole flaming in autumn to a rich and varied red. There were clusters of bayberries; and, on the broad hillsides, long-deserted pastures, masses of pungent sweet fern spread slowly abroad in vast, irregular circles—roses of deep-green that burned in autumn to a rich rust color.

Everywhere ledges cropped out of the pasture land—in one place a sheer cliff of granite. Mosses flourished in all the soft hues of green, pearl gray and brown. In the crevices of southern exposures grew huckleberry bushes, and shrubs of mountain maple that with the first breath of winter flamed scarlet, deepening to wine color and a golden bronze. On the northern exposures were many varieties of fern, some spreading lace-like leaves in formal circles, others minutely tracing the irregular course of moss-filled seams. Jack-in-the-pulpits nodded their richly patterned hoods in spring, and in autumn raised up their scarlet clubs of seed. Everywhere the columbine tossed to the winds its delicate, fantastic flowers of light red and gold.

## Road Courtesy.

The other day I drove up behind a man who had a wagon load of fertilizer. The road was rather narrow, but I could have passed with the use of one rut. I tooted for gangway. The man not only gave me the one rut, but pulled entirely out where the way was rough. It was unfair to his horses and unfair to him. I thanked him for it, but as I drove on I marveled that such courtesy still exists in a land where most everybody is a road hog.

There are common rules of courtesy for the use of those who travel the public highways. Not everybody knows them. Few follow them.

A loaded wagon should always be given the full road, if the full road is necessary to make the load easy for the horses or mules.

A faster vehicle should always be allowed to pass; but the driver of the faster vehicle, if the vehicle is an automobile or a Ford, should get entirely out of the road, go quickly by on high, or stop his car entirely, or take any other necessary steps to avoid frightening foolish horses and the nervous women or men driving them.

When a vehicle turns out to permit another to pass, it should always turn to the left, never to the right. This is purely a precautionary measure. If the turn is made to the right, a vehicle coming in front may accept it as liberty to pass and a collision is inevitable on slippery roads or in the dusk of evening before the lights are turned on.

The man who refuses to give half the road is not only a hog. He is holding something that does not belong to him rightfully, and the spirit of it is the spirit of theft.

In this day of many automobiles, the driver of slower vehicles is subject to many annoyances, for there are many fools driving cars. But common courtesy will straighten out all the kinks.—Fountain Inn Tribune.

## All Citizens Are Officeholders.

This city, the smallest in the State, has a registered population of twenty-one and only nine of these are men, says a Coram, Cal., dispatch. C. W. Baker, a city trustee, does not want to run again, as he is justice of the peace of Keswick township and has honor enough. The other men have all consented to accept other city offices, of which there are eight.

No nomination petitions have been filed. The election on April 10, will be conducted on the "write in" plan. Women will sit on the election board, as it is against the law for candidates to conduct an election.

Mayor George O'Grady is mining at present in Siskiyou county with his partner, City Clerk Kinyon. The city marshal and city treasurer are both gone.

The only source of revenue is the \$25 a quarter license collected from each of the two saloons. The money is ample, for there are funds in the treasury and there are no debts.

"Some of the greatest problems of life are yet struggling for solution."

"Yes, but don't worry. Graduation day essays are on the way. They'll settle 'em."—Browning's Magazine.

## Keep Out of Petty Law Suits.

I am no lawyer, but I am going to give some observations and suggestions about farmers going to "law." Of course, there are some cases that the only way to settle it is to carry it to court, but in the majority of cases the expense of court proceedings will overbalance any supposed advantage that either party to the suit may gain.

It is an easy matter to call to mind numerous law suits that have occurred between owners of adjoining farms; maybe it was about the boundaries of their two farms. Many are the law suits that have been over a disputed line or boundary between two farms, and many times the difference was not more than one-tenth of an acre, and that not worth more than a few dollars at best, but rather than let the other fellow, who, by the way, was a close neighbor, have possession of it, many have carried such things to court, which was always expensive, and after the court had rendered a decision, the matter may have stood just as it was as far as restoring the friendship of the two neighbors was concerned.

Just think of the law suits that have been about one farmer's stock getting into another's field or crops.

It will happen that no matter how careful one may be to keep his stock confined, there will be times when, from one cause or another, some of his stock may get through the fence into a neighbor's crops. Well, the first thing many think of when they see some of their neighbor's stock in their crops is to put them up and make the owner pay the damages before he can get the stock. It is right for the owner to pay for any damages that his stock does another, but many times, when one puts up a neighbor's stock because it has eaten some of his crops, he thinks he has the other fellow at a disadvantage, and so he estimates the damages just about twice what they are. Then the owner of the stocks says he won't pay any such damages, and here is the beginning of a broken friendship. Maybe they are both "hard-headed," and rather than "give in" or do the right thing, they will go to court.

## One Instance.

I remember two farmers who went into court about a hog. One farmer had a hog to stray from home. In looking for it he found it with another farmer's hogs, or, at least, he thought it was his hog. They carried it into court. The last I heard from this case it had been in court over a year, and each had spent over \$400, and did not know which would get the hog then. These are facts. It was just an ordinary scrub hog. All of this was useless. The first thing these two farmers did was to get good and mad at each other. After that it would be no easy matter to "reason" things with them. A far better way to settle all such differences is to settle it out of court. Get some disinterested parties to settle it. Let each party pick a man and let these two pick the third man. Then let these three men settle it, and what they agree on will, if they are given the facts in the case, usually be just about as near right as the court would decide, and not near as expensive. It is far better to spend money for the settlement of the home or farm than in useless law suits. It has been my personal experience that most disagreements can be settled out of court. When I find I cannot agree with a person in a matter of business I simply go straight to him and tell him the facts in the case just as they are, and tell him I am willing to do the right thing, and I think he will do likewise, and I want him and me to go over this matter and find just what is right for each of us to do, and if we find that I am in the wrong I am then ready to make it right, and if we find that he is in the wrong, then I will expect him to make it right. There are not many men who will turn down a proposition like this. I find that I have no right to get angry at a person because they disagree with me, or because they think I have made a mistake. The fact is, I do make many mistakes. The things that I have been most positive about have been the things that I have been the worst mistaken about. My experience has been that most people are ready to deal fairly with me if they think I will deal fairly with them, especially in settling any disagreement. We farmers have few enough associates at best, and if many of these are our enemies, because of some pretty law suit or minor differences, we are the one that is hurt most thereby. Of course, I don't mean to say let the other fellow have his own way in order to keep from going to law. Not at all. But think twice before you sue your neighbor.—Fred Tate, in Home and Farm.

Professor—If a physician is called to see a patient, what is the first question he should ask?

Student—Where he lives.—Judge.

## From Pastor J. R. Smith.

Quite a number of the brethren have been telling about many good things that have taken place in their fields of labor. Some things have transpired down this way that I think ought to be known outside of the circle in which they occurred. In the first place, I have the honor of serving some of the best people I have ever known, and they do not do things by halves when it is possible for them to do better. Last fall the "field committee" held a meeting and decided that my salary ought to be increased for this year, therefore, one hundred and twenty-five dollars was added to it. They also said, "Our pastor must have a better way to get about among us," and as a result of such thoughts and expressions the field of churches have presented me with one hundred dollars towards the purchase of an automobile, and now my family and myself are really riding about in a "Ford touring car." And that is not all. Ever since the first of the winter until now, we have had an abundance of fresh meats, and on the 18th of last month my people came together here at the parsonage and gave us another pounding that we will not get through with for some time to come. A forty-foot table was well laden with the best things the land can afford—such a dinner as it was! We received eight hams and three shoulders of meat and altogether we now have in our smoke house fifteen hams, three shoulders and two sides of meat. Among other things received was one barrel of flour in wood, one sixty-pound kit of lard, a two bushel sack of Hudnuds grits, five gallons and three quarts of syrup, jelly, pickles, laundry and toilet soaps, a lot of canned goods, such as beans, apples, peaches, corn, tomatoes, peas and sour kraut. Also a quantity of coffee, baking powder, starch, sugar, butter, sweet potatoes, pudding and sausage, etc., etc. If any of ye traveling brethren come this way now, we can certainly give you something to eat, so come along, the latch string hangs on the outside of the door.

The four churches constituting this field own the parsonage jointly.

When we came here I found that they owed fifteen hundred dollars on the parsonage, and that the Ehrhardt church also owed six hundred dollars on their church building. The debt on the parsonage has been reduced considerably by all of the churches. There are only thirty-nine members in the Ehrhardt church, nine of them are not resident members. The thirty available members have, during the past three months, paid one hundred and forty dollars on the parsonage and four hundred and seven dollars on their church debt, making a total of five hundred and forty-seven dollars. Besides they pay their pastor up at the end of each quarter, and last year they came within less than five dollars paying their apportionment to all objects. There are many objects not included in the budget of my churches that they would like to contribute to, but until they can get rid of the debt that now hangs over them, they will necessarily have to deny some of them, e. g., the Ehrhardt church would like to contribute towards the erection of a twenty thousand dollar church building at Rock Hill, but until they can finish paying for a three thousand dollar building for themselves they will be forced to decline. Notwithstanding the churches are in debt, every one of them hope to pay the mission claims and contribute to all of the regular objects fostered by the denomination.

In conclusion let me say that there are three churches in this town, viz: Baptist, Methodist and Lutheran, and there is a beautiful Christian spirit existing between them all. (Why should it be otherwise?) We have a mid-week union prayer meeting which is supported by the three congregations and goes from one church to another.

I hope at no distant day to tell the readers of the Courier some more good things about the good people in my churches.—J. R. Smith, Ehrhardt, S. C., in the Baptist Courier.

## Sufficient Proof.

A citizen was standing on a street corner looking a bit depressed when a friend sauntered along, according to the Philadelphia Telegraph.

"What seems to be the trouble, old man?" solicitously queried the latter, extending the sympathetic hand. "You are a sight like sad scenery."

"I have just had something of a jolt," answered the sad one. "I was bequeathed a silver service as the solid thing a few weeks ago, and now I know that it is only plated ware."

"Sorry to hear that, old fellow," returned the friend. "But you may be mistaken."

"Oh, no, I'm not," was the mournful rejoinder of the sad one. "The service was on the sideboard the other night when burglars broke in but they never touched it."

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## Record of Achievement.

A few days since we referred to the accomplishments of the Manning administration. A friend of the governor has recently made a list of some of these achievements. It follows and is one of which Governor Manning and his friends both have a right to be proud:

A respect for and the enforcement of the laws of South Carolina.

Local option compulsory education.

Reorganization of the State Hospital for the Insane.

Equalization of taxation through the State tax commission.

Improvement of the common school system, with special reference to the rural and mill schools.

Separation of races in cotton mills.

A primary election law which gives to every white man the right and opportunity to vote once at every primary election.

Establishment of the State board of charities and corrections for the betterment of conditions surrounding the inmates of all institutions of a penal and charitable nature.

A law making the wages of a discharged laborer due immediately upon his discharge.

A law to prevent the purchase and discount of trade checks for laborers' wages.

Separation of prisoners suffering from tuberculosis from other prisoners.

Provision for the organization of cooperative credit unions.

Law requiring sources of nitrogen and ammonia in commercial fertilizers to be marked plainly on sack or barrels.

Furnishing inoculation material for leguminous crops at cost to the farmers of the state.

Using blind tigers to build good roads by placing them on the chain gang.

Provision for consolidated and graded schools in country districts.

Torrens system of land registration.

Limiting hours of labor on inter-urban railways.

Furnishing crushed and dried marl

COMING JUNE 14  
The Rosary  
Benefit Civic League  
Be Sure and See It!  
Thielen Theatre

or ground limestone to the farmers at cost of production.

Requiring cotton mills to pay their operatives once a week.

Provision for the teaching of agriculture in public schools.

Regulating the hours of labor in cotton mills and provision against docking.

Creation of lien in favor of contractors, material men and laborers upon real estate for labor performed or material furnished.

Establishment of a board of conciliation to prevent and settle strikes and disputes between employers and employees.

Raising the child labor age limit to 14 years.

Refunding of the State debt of \$4,800,000 and reducing the interest rate on the bonds from 4 1-2 to 4 per cent., thus saving to the taxpayers the sum of \$24,000 per year in interest alone, besides placing about \$1,500,000 on the tax books that heretofore escaped taxation.

Borrowed money for use in paying current expenses of the State until collection of taxes, at 2.44 per cent. interest in 1915, the lowest rate ever known up to that time.

Money borrowed for same purpose in 1916 at 2 per cent. interest, the lowest rate known in the history of the State.

The average taxes in South Carolina amounts to only \$1.33 for each person in the State.—Spartanburg Journal.

Read The Herald, \$1.50 per year.